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wh	CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AG	ENCY 25X1 REPORT NO.
-	INFORMATION RE	PORT CD NO.
	SR (Dagestan ASSR)	DATE DISTR. 5 May 1949
SUBJECT 1.	City of Makhach Kala Factory No. 182 near Makhach K	NO. OF PAGES 2
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## <u> 1946-1947</u>

- 1. On the east, the city of Makhach Kala faces the Caspian Sea; on the south there is a treeless plain; on the west is a plain which is interrupted some distance beyond the oil derricks by mountains which rise precipitously. The mountains appear to rise 6,000-8,000 feet above the plain. North of the city are rolling hills.
- 2. Buildings in downtown Makhach Kala are one to four stories high; three stories high is about the average. They are of brick or mountain stone construction, with brick predominant. The roofs are V-shaped gables of sheet iron, usually of a reddish brown color. Most of the buildings are whitewashed. The Official Quarters and the Medical Institute were the most prominent buildings at the time that informant left the city in 1947, but informant believes that the new MVD building may now be the most imposing structure.
- 3. Informant does not know the size of the population of the city but estimates that it is about the same as that of Tabriz. The majority consists of Moslem Kumiks, a Daghestan tribe whose language is about 50% Turki. Minorities include Russians, Turki, Armenians, Georgians, and a few Persians and Greeks. Informant observed no signs of ethnic tension and no marked increase or decrease in population since 1945.
- 4. The Makhach Kala railroad station, on a single-track line, handles both freight and passengers. Some of the trains using it are powered with steam and some are diesel-powered.

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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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- 5. There was no public transportation in Makhach Kala until just before informant left the city, when one bus which stopped at the railroad station was put into operation. There were very few private automobiles in town and no taxis or drozhkies.
- 6. Black market activity, particularly in foodstuffs and clothing, existed in the bazaar. Offenders were liable to one to five years' imprisonment and confiscation of property. However, the militia men posted in the bazaar to prevent black marketing were often lenient and not above accepting small bribes in return for not reporting such activities. Host officials of the town were corrupt and regularly took bribes.

## 1937-1947

7. According to one informant, there are three fishing kolkhozy south of Makhach Kala, located between the railway and the sea and called Turali I, II, and III. Turali II and III are north of Turali I. According to another informant, there are four of these kolkhozy. Turali I is about 10 km north of Factory No. 182; Turali II is about 3 km north of the factory; Turali III was about \$\frac{1}{2}\$ km north of the factory, within the restricted zone surrounding the factory, and is believed to have ceased operating because of its location; Turali IV is \$\frac{1}{2}\$ km south of the factory and is estimated to employ probably 120 men. The second informant also reports the existence of a large fishing kolkhoz, called the Sulak Kolkhoz, located 60 or 70 km north of Makhach Kala and 3 km north of the city of Sulak in a suburb called Sulak No. 10. This kolkhoz employed about 2,500 persons permanently and more at the height of the fishing season, which began in the spring. The kolkhoz used vessels about 25 meters long, which were run by 18 HP motors and went out 40 or 50 km to sea.

## 1937-1938

- 8. Factory No. 182 is located 18 km south of Makhach Kala on the shore of the Caspian Sea. The factory is surrounded by a restricted area which covers about 9 sq. km. The restricted area is surrounded by a barbed wire fence  $2\frac{1}{2}$  meters high and supported by concrete poles. There is a watchtower every 500 meters along the fence. Each tower is occupied by a guard and a dog. The factory itself is surrounded by a stone wall about six meters high. Inside the wall are watchtowers which cannot be seen from the outside; only the corner towers are visible. Each of these towers also is occupied by a guard and a dog. Special passes are required for entering the factory compound, in addition to the passes required for entering the restricted zone. The factory has a special semi-military guard unit of about 1,000 men. These guards, who wear special uniforms which differ from those of the Army or MVD, are armed with rifles. They are trained at the factory itself and are not part of any military organization.
- 9. In 1937-38, the factory employed about 30,000 free laborers, informant judges. There was no forced labor whatsoever and only persons with good political background were employed. From 20 to 30 percent of the employees, who worked in three eight-hour shifts, were women.
- 10. The factory workers did not know exactly what the factory was producing as they made only parts, but rumors were that the final product was torpedoes. The parts were sent to the assembly shop, a large 9-story building located 5 kms out in the Caspian Sea. The workers in the assembly shop were mostly Party members and did not live on the mainland. Communication between the assembly shop and the factory proper was maintained by motorboats, which departed to or from the shop every five minutes, 24 hours a day. The assembly shop was guarded by a naval vessel, the "Serge Ordzhonikidze". The final product was shipped to see directly from a small harbor at the assembly shop.
- 11. Attached are the following sketch maps:

Attachment I: Plan of Makhach Kala II, 1946-47. Attachment II: Plan of Factory No. 182 near Makhach Kala, 1937-38.



